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to fill up promptly to the full authorized strength of 74,500 men.

Word was received that every ship-building plant capable of building destroyers would be represented at the department Saturday, when a great number of building orders will be placed. The department plans to build to the full capacity of the yards, and the number of destroyers to be ordered can be determined only when that capacity is known. A standard type boat, the 35-knot vessel, designed last year, will be ordered to hasten construction. The newly created Compensation Board of the navy will discuss details of the destroyer orders with the builders.

The department is receiving an encouraging number of communications from former sailors saying they will present themselves for service in the event of war. Most of these men have not entered any branch of the naval reserve because they have married and do not want to be called to the colors for any but an actual war emergency.

The navy is short 13,514 men of its present authorized strength. Since Congress authorized the 74,500 total in September, 5,541 men have been added to the navy's personnel. The authorized strength is sufficient to put all ships immediately available in commission.

To induce recruiting, Congress provided that 100 enlisted men a year be selected by examination for appointment to the Naval Academy. Navy officials say that a very high type of officer material has been obtained in this fashion. The way to commissions in the marine corps and to responsible and well paid positions as warrant or petty officers is also being opened as fully as possible to boys who enlist.

Aeroplane Makers Plan Speeding Up Consult with National Council on Standardization of War Production

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 22.—An adjustment of the aeroplane factories of the country to the needs of the army and navy for national defence was discussed at a conference here to-day between representatives of the important aircraft factories of the country and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Speeding up was the principal topic of the all-day conference. One important development was a decision on at least a temporary standardization of types of aircraft to be required by the army and navy. A special committee was appointed to arrange for the standardization and also for speeding up production. This will consist of four members of the advisory committee and three representatives of the aircraft manufacturers.

In this connection it was agreed that there should be an apportionment of orders for aeroplanes to the factories, with a view to giving to each factory the type it is best fitted to turn out in large quantities.

It was thought that this may lead to a standardization of the materials used as well as in the machines themselves. Mobilization of the factories for the production of these materials, so that there will be no delay, was recommended. There was considerable discussion, too, of the policy of the army and navy in the testing and inspection of engines, materials and completed aircraft.

U. S. Urged to Accept Offer of 200 Aeroplanes

New Yorkers' Proposal to Buy and Pilot Seaplanes Is Taken Up at Capital

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 22.—A special committee of the Aero Club of America came here to-day from New York to advise the government that more than two hundred wealthy men in New York and vicinity were anxious to buy their own seaplanes and to undergo training without compensation for national defence, provided they could be taught by naval aviation instructors. This means an offer of \$2,000,000 from patriotic New Yorkers, the average cost of seaplanes being \$10,000 each.

The committee also said that the Aero Club of America would, if authorized, pay all expenses for an aviation training station in New York if the navy would let it do so.

Representative Murray Halbert, Henry Woodhouse, a member of the board of governors, and Augustus Post, assistant secretary of the club, were the committee members.

Council of Defence For State Planned

Senator Foley Introduces Bill to Aid Mobilization of Men and Industries

(From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, March 22.—A bill providing for a state council of defence, to be appointed by the Governor, was introduced to-day by Senator James A. Foley. The council is to be composed of seven members, with Major General O'Ryan and Adjutant General Stotenburg as members, and its functions are to be similar to those of the Council of National Defence. The council will arrange for the transportation of troops, and gather information, in cooperation with the military authorities of the state and nation, relative to state industries and their adaptability to the manufacture of munitions and military supplies.

"This council," said Senator Foley, "should be established immediately, to avoid the mistakes and delays in the mobilization of the National Guard in June, 1916. With a practical railroad man on the council, the cooperation of the trunk lines could be obtained and a provision made for transporting troops. Motor vehicles should also be classified and the owners instructed in their use for mobilization."

Army Reform First Task of New Congress

Even Former Pacifists Demand Immediate Big Increase

Universal Training Plan Most Favored

Washington Does Not Expect to Send Troops to Europe Soon

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 22.—Two facts stick out prominently in the war situation here:

One is that the problem now facing the United States is a military problem almost entirely.

The other is that the solution must be found by Congress, and Congress alone.

When Congress convenes on April 2 it will find conditions entirely changed from what they were four weeks before.

The tendency just now is to believe that the army will not be concerned in such a war as is now being fought in Europe. As it would take at least eighteen months, and probably two years, to send a really useful army to Europe, the probability is that the question will not arise, as the war ought to be over by then. But it would be a sheer folly, to the minds of military men, to let the country be taken by surprise by the country to sit securely behind the Allied navies and ignore the possibility that Germany might bring England to her knees.

Sentiment for Army Reform

There is a rapidly growing sentiment in Congress for army reform. Men in both houses are talking about out-of-pocket pacifists will, when the new Congress convenes, demand legislation for radical increases in the army. This reflects a changed attitude throughout the country. It shows that the pacifist Congressmen are hearing from home.

There are two ways in which the country may go about its preparation of an army. One is the "historical" plan—the getting together of a mob of volunteers, which the country has done in the past. The other is the "modern" plan, which is to shape and ship them to Europe, together with the regular army and the useful fragment of the National Guard. It would mean stripping the country of trained soldiers and men, and after the little army was sent to Europe, there would be nothing with which to replace it for years.

Drain on Industries

Not only that, but it would draw men of all ages from all walks of life. It would take from many industries valuable trained mechanics, on whose labor the success of the country largely depends. Army strategists are warning against this. The United States in entering the war must be prepared, they say, to increase its economic assistance to the Allies, not diminish it. The universal service plan, it would take youths of nineteen only, and instead of stripping the country of military resources, the organization of a volunteer army would do it. It would pay the foundation of a cooperative system in which every able-bodied young man would be trained to arms. In eighteen months, under this plan, the United States would not only be prepared to send abroad an army of 300,000 men, but it would be able to supply reserve increments at the rate of about 50,000 a month thereafter.

Unless this plan is adopted—scientific, adequate—Congress had better leave matters as they are, according to the military experts. A volunteer army would be more of a hindrance than a help in the general scheme of mobilization for the Allies. Strangely enough, it is in the East, where the demand for preparedness and partisanship for the Allies has been strongest, that the cry is going up for a volunteer army similar to that which was raised at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. That army was good enough for that kind of war, army men say, but would cut a sorry figure on Europe's battlefields today.

Secretary Baker, as chairman of the Council of National Defence, to-day called the council and its advisory committee of heads of great industrial concerns to meet here Saturday to discuss how the nation's war work is necessary to put the country in a state of adequate preparedness for defence. The council already has accomplished much toward mobilization of the nation's resources, and these results will be surveyed at Saturday's meeting.

'London Times' Doubts U. S. Army Can Aid

Holds American Troops Would Arrive Too Late; Welcomes Financial Help

London, March 22.—"The Times" comments this morning on the prospects of the United States entering the war and a report received here that any American action is likely to be confined to the protection of American and neutral interests on the seas and to assisting the Entente Allies financially. "The Times" says:

"If we may say so, without the slightest suggestion of indiscretion, we have no doubt that it is help of this kind which would be most useful and most welcome to the Allies. We should rejoice to see American armies fighting alongside our troops in vindication of righteousness and humanity, but we agree with the President and the American press that such aid, though invaluable, would necessarily be delayed beyond the date at which we hope victory will be placed beyond doubt."

"The Morning Post" expresses the hope that whatever action the United States may take will include the placing in the United States prize courts of all German shipping interned there.

"The Morning Post" remarks that the assumption that the Teutonic fleet cannot be destroyed as long as it remains in port has not yet been proved, and speculates whether it is impossible to devise a method for reaching German ships in port.

"We commend this suggestion to the inventive genius of America," says the newspaper.

Sunk Own Submarine

Berlin, March 22.—A French destroyer, in the bay at Marseilles last month, sank a submarine, believing it to be a German boat, says the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau). "In reality, it was a French submarine."

Sweden's Friendship May Shift From Germany to New Russia

Kaiser's Plan to Have Gustaf Act as Mediator with United States Might Be Too Late in Few Months—Czar's Downfall Has Pleased Neighbor

By JOHN G. HOLME

The Kaiser is acting just in the nick of time if he is trying to employ a friendly Sweden to pull his chestnuts out of the fire by acting as mediator between Germany and the United States. Sweden has been friendly to Germany, but when she has had time to adjust her thoughts to the epochal changes in Russia of the last ten days she may cease to look upon the war through Prussian glasses. There was not enough firing in Petrograd during the revolution to wake the Swedes from their hundred-year nightmare, through which they have seen Slav hordes plunging through Finland, down on the Baltic peninsula, toward north Atlantic ports in the fjords of Norway.

The new government in Petrograd has not had time to moor itself strongly enough to reassure the nervous Swedes, but once they feel convinced that the old Russian regime is dead, and dead beyond resurrection, they will be able to help the democratic masses of Sweden in bonds of a moral alliance with autocratic Germany.

Sweden, up to the present time, has been the only neutral power in Europe really friendly to the Teutons cause. She will, of course, continue to be neutral, and therefore friendly in all diplomatic intercourse. King Gustaf and Premier Hammarjöld, neither of them blinded by Kaiser Wilhelm's splendor, will do the correct thing in presenting mediation terms, and they will perform their commissionably.

But the operation of Sweden's diplomatic machinery will have no more effect on public opinion in that country than on the sun spots. For it was not

the Prussian cause in this war that appealed to the Swedes. The excellent railroad system of Finland, the best in the Russian empire, leading right up to the Swedish border, did far more to make Swedish Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists pray for a German victory. The railroads were and are the standard Swedish gauge, and they could serve no mortal purpose except a military strategic one.

During the last two years the Swedes have seen marvelous fortifications spring up all over Finland. The Aland Islands, in the Baltic, within two hours' aeroplane or Zeppelin flight of Stockholm, also were fortified in direct violation of treaty pledges and the spirit of the Aland Islands. Trenches have been dug all over Finland as if Russia feared an invasion. More likely, however, autocratic Russia would have pounced on Scandinavia the day after signing separate peace with Germany if the revolution has not taken place.

But the revolution in Russia has changed Russia from an actual foe to an actual friend of the Swedes. It is hard to think of any use that democratic Russia can make in the future of the Aland Islands, wholly populated by Swedes. The Swedes are so anxious to regain these islands, lost with Finland in 1809, that they will practice a good deal of diplomatic courting of Russia during the remainder of the war, with a view of obtaining possession of them at the peace conference.

In the light of what has happened in the last few days, it is quite plain that members of the Swedish Cabinet feared a separate peace between Germany and Russia. In this connection it is noteworthy that the military leaders in Finland stood out against the new Russian government, and several commanders had to be arrested. The Russian troops in Finland were under the leadership of the "dark forces" of Petrograd.

Germany Ordered Press to Appear Friendly to U. S.

"Outward Forms" of Good Will Designed to Avoid Break in War Over U-Boats

London, March 22.—An intercepted document, issued in February by the German general command, advising newspaper writers how to deal with the new submarine war, says:

"Toward America it will be advisable to employ outward forms of friendliness. Unfriendliness would increase the danger of America coming in the rupture of diplomatic relations, even active participation, hangs in the balance. The attitude of the press must not increase this danger."

Other paragraphs assert that England's claims to having perfected a means of defence "are refuted by the good results of recent months, which are increasingly important because the enemy's mercantile marine is already weakened and material is exhausted."

"Psychological influence should not be underestimated," continues the advice. "Fear among the enemy and neutrals leads to difficulties with crews and may induce neutrals to keep their ships in harbor."

U. S. Ships May Sink Allied Submarines, Berlin Says

Amsterdam, March 22.—The Berlin "Tagblatt," referring to the arming of American merchantmen, says:

"A very extraordinary situation may arise if American sailors, in their excitement, fire on the first submarine they see, for it possibly might be French or English. A German submarine would not come to the surface in the danger zone as long as a steamer is in sight. America must not think that it can convey merchantmen by warships with impunity."

"The Declaration of London foresees the possibility of such action, but this antiquated legislation, which does not recognize submarines or danger zones, is valueless to us."

Police to Search British Homes to End Food Hoarding

London, March 22.—The food question is pressing daily with increasing stringency on the British public, and, according to authoritative reports, a few days will see new and drastic steps on the part of the Food Controller, Lord Devonport, to meet the situation and prevent exploitation of the public by traders.

The Controller announced in the House of Lords to-day that, although voluntary rationing had brought about excellent results, much more in this direction was required, otherwise it might be necessary to resort to compulsory rationing, which would be a national calamity.

According to an unofficial report, the government intends to introduce two meatless and two potatoless days weekly in all restaurants and hotels, and to forbid more than five ounces of uncooked meat to be served for each person.

With regard to hoarding, it is said that the police will be empowered to search private houses, and if more than a fortnight's supply of sugar, on a basis of a weekly allowance of three-quarters of a pound per capita, is found, the persons so hoarding will be severely punished.

27 French Ships Sunk In Last Week, Says Paris

Paris, March 22.—The Ministry of Marine this evening issued the following statement of arrivals and departures of vessels at French ports during the week ended March 18 and of vessels sunk by submarines or mines:

"During the week ended March 18 at midnight 100 merchantmen of all nations, above 100 tons net, including fishing boats, entered French ports; 14 departed.

"Sixteen merchantmen of over 1,600 tons gross each, and six under 1,600 tons, and fifteen fishing boats were sunk by submarines or mines. Three vessels were attacked without success."

Fleet of Airmen Barks "Invaders" Of Long Island

"Enemy Patrol" Spotted by U. S. Fliers and Theoretically Wiped Out

Shell Fire Directed

Large Number of 'Planes in Military Manoeuvres—Fine Results Shown

If an enemy column had been stepping down the Old Post Road yesterday afternoon with the idea of converting the government buildings at the Federal flying school at Mineola into touchpicks, the chance of success would have been just about equal to that of the proverbial snowball.

This enemy column would have been spotted eight times before it had gotten more than half a mile from Rockville Centre. And, furthermore, it probably would have paused at least for breath when the men realized that no less than twenty-five aeroplanes were circling overhead.

The manoeuvres of yesterday afternoon at Mineola were really epochal. Never before in the history of American aviation has so great a fleet taken the air at once. Never before, indeed, in all the Western Hemisphere have so many aeroplanes been flying at once.

The nearest approach to yesterday's record is said to have been a flight last year at San Diego, Cal., in which twenty-one 'planes took part.

Had to Dodge Aeroplanes

And there was not the slightest accident to mar the day. This, too, despite the fact that the air was literally full of warbirds cutting through the ether at speeds varying from sixty to ninety miles an hour. Captain John W. Butts remarked: "It was the first time I ever saw where you had to guide yourself to miss an aeroplane."

Two air problems were solved. First, it was assumed that an enemy combat patrol had left the vicinity of Far Rockaway travelling in motor transport, with the object of effecting a reconnaissance in force against the extensive line of the Western Yacht Club. Information was desired as to the movements of this patrol.

Theory omitted, the "patrol" was Corporal Kelly, driving an army truck, and a half-dozen soldiers. Kelly and his crew were spotted by a patrol of aeroplanes, and the truck was forced to stop. Kelly and his crew were then surrounded by a patrol of aeroplanes, and the truck was forced to stop. Kelly and his crew were then surrounded by a patrol of aeroplanes, and the truck was forced to stop.

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Hundreds Apply For Enlistment in Navy and Reserve

Week's Recruiting Heaviest in Four Years, Says Commander Taylor

Recruiting for the United States navy grew to such proportions yesterday that several offices were swamped. Despite the confusion more than 100 of the 317 applications were accepted, making the day one of the most successful in the history of the New York recruiting stations.

"To-day marks the end of our best recruiting week in four years," declared Lieutenant Commander Taylor, head of the New York district, yesterday. "We expect next week to be the best in the history of this country, and we are equipped to meet the situation unless the applicants number more than 500 a day."

The recruiting office at 24 East Twenty-third Street alone accepted nineteen of the seventy who applied, in addition to taking care of the reports from 200 men in the Fleet Reserve (the first line), who asked by wire and letter whether they should appear in person or later to go on active service. They were told to come later.

Annapolis Men Enroll

Many former officers of the navy, all graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, went to 26 Cortlandt Street, where they were commissioned in the Naval Reserve in their former ranks. Among these were Lieutenants Foutz and Skinner, of the class of 1913. They were sent temporarily in the Coast Defense Reserve, which will man the midget fleet.

Owing to the failure to obtain necessary medical examinations the recruiting of enlisted men in the reserve proceeded slowly throughout the day, only about 25 of the 150 applicants being examined and accepted. The others were told to return to-day, when they could be examined and accepted.

Commander R. D. Parker, retired, made a formal application to the Navy Department yesterday for four more officers to help in the reserve work. The rush exceeded all expectations, and continued to grow so that he decided last night to keep the offices open here until 7 o'clock. He expects to enroll 10,000 men in the reserve in this district to serve only in actual war.

Will Double Naval Militia

The Naval Militia of the state is almost recruited up to its authorized strength of 2,000 men, and is about to be authorized to double this force, according to Captain Charles Fuller. The three militia recruiting offices were busy all day, and 75 men were examined on the Granite State, the Naval Militia vessel, which is anchored at the foot of West Ninetieth Street.

Many of these men will be used on the coast and in the battleships, which are now being overhauled in the navy yards, and within two months after war is declared the entire fleet of the country will be ready for action.

About 12,000 men are still needed to bring the navy up to its authorized strength, and about 25,000 to its full strength.

Plans to Aid Allies Financially Discussed

Two Courses Informally Considered by Reserve Board

Washington, March 22.—Plans for rendering financial assistance to the Entente Allies in case of war between the United States and Germany are under consideration, informally, by Federal Reserve Board and other government officials.

Two courses are said to have been presented, and the placing of general credits to Entente governments in this country by individual banks to a great extent than before; the other, official action by the United States government in placing a large sum at the disposal of the Entente. Should the latter course be adopted, it is thought probable the government would raise the sum desired by a bond issue to be designated for that purpose, the proceeds to be loaned as needed to France, Great Britain and probably other Entente governments. Plans are said to be still in a formative stage, and may not be definitely shaped until after Congress convenes on April 2.

Berlin Has No Comment On Special Session Call

Berlin, March 22 (via London).—The news of the calling of a special session of Congress by President Wilson arrived here in the midst of such confusing reports concerning events in the United States that none of the Berlin papers is commenting on it.

City's First Woman Naval Rookie to Teach Parents Preparedness

Mrs. Ransom and Twenty-nine Comrades Condemn Secretary Daniels Because They Are Not Allowed to Enlist at Recruiting Stations Here

Thirty women of New York City condemned Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in no uncertain terms yesterday, after boldly offering their services to the United States navy. Their anger was caused by the fact that no orders have been received by the local recruiting stations to recruit women, despite stories to that effect emanating from Washington.

By telephone or in person the thirty applied either to the navy station 34 East Twenty-third Street, or to the Reserve station, 26 Cortlandt Street. Miss M. Taylor, a Columbia University student, said she did not care what sort of service she was put on, "just so it was active."

Only one woman, Mrs. A. F. Ransom, of 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, refused to surrender when told that she could not enlist. She went direct to Lieutenant Commander Taylor.

"My great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolution, and my grandfather was one of the eight men Admiral Perry left on his sinking ship at the Battle of Lake Erie," she announced. "One of my sons is a chief boatswain's mate in the navy and another is in the Coast Artillery. I want to do my bit for the United States, and I'm going to do it. So put me to work, young man!"

Will Start Campaign

Commander Taylor threw up his hands. At her own suggestion he gave Mrs. Ransom a list of boys who had passed the necessary examinations, but had been unable to get their parents' consent to enlist. She started out to tell all the unwilling parents just how fine the navy is and what their boys should do for their country. "It's only natural that I should love this country and the navy," she said later at her home. "I worked for Mr. Ransom, a white-haired artist, who said his only regret was that he was too frail to fight in the Civil War. On the sparsely carpeted floor played their eight-year-old grandson, Joseph. They were drawn up in battle array; over them floated a tiny American flag, and beside them were several toy cannons. Everything in the room, even Mr. Ransom's many paintings, seemed endowed with a living patriotism.

"Long time ago," said Mrs. Ransom, "when my oldest son was a lad, I opposed his enlistment in the navy because I thought only a bad class joined. He did enlist, though, and I went to Newport to be near him. It was there I found that the American jacks were the finest body of young men in this country."

"So I organized the Blue Jacket's Friends Society, and I worked for reforms in the navy, and I got some of the boys. One was in having men who had been in prison discharged in civilian clothes instead of uniform. And I got the government to give them transportation home."

Daniels Approved Plan

"I had in mind this plan of visiting the parents of these young boys who want to enlist for several months, and I've even had it approved by Secretary Daniels. So when I decided to go to work for the navy, I knew just how I was going to do it."

"I knew that if the mother of a jackie told other mothers just how fine the navy was the other mothers would listen. So I expect to do a lot of good."

With that the little, motherly, gray-haired woman bustled up and out, explaining that she had to get ready for the preparedness meeting at Madison Square Garden. Apparently she was not aware that she is New York's first woman naval rookie.

"It's only natural that I should love this country and the navy," she said later at her home. "I worked for Mr. Ransom, a white-haired artist, who said his only regret was that he was too frail to fight in the Civil War. On the sparsely carpeted floor played their eight-year-old grandson, Joseph. They were drawn up in battle array; over them floated a tiny American flag, and beside them were several toy cannons. Everything in the room, even Mr. Ransom's many paintings, seemed endowed with a living patriotism.

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Navy's First Woman Dons a Big Pistol

She Wears Red, White and Blue—Uniform Is Puzzle

(By Teleph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, March 22.—Miss Loreta Walsh, the first woman to enlist in the navy, who became a chief yeoman in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve here yesterday, found she had a lot to learn when she tackled her official duties as assistant to a recruiting officer to-day. The question of a proper uniform was equally puzzling to Chief Yeoman Walsh and the male officers of Uncle Sam's deep-sea fighters. She wore a red tie, white shirtwaist and blue skirt to-day, and the addition of a blue cap and coat with chevrons was suggested to her.

"What's a chevron?" she asked innocently. "Some kind of a bird or something?" After the chevron had been explained one of the group of officers in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, who had been waiting for her, said: "You're a beauty!" She put it on at the right angle and looked properly warlike.

"Do-do I have to wear those?" she demanded. She handled them with awe. "This gun's big enough to sink a submarine," she said, but buckled the pistol belt valiantly about her slim waist. "And this cutlass—what a beauty!" She put it on at the right angle and looked properly warlike.

Governor's Island To Have Regiment

Infantry from Arizona Will Relieve Artillery Companies

Major General Wood was notified yesterday that the 22d Infantry, now at Nogales, Ariz., had been ordered to Governor's Island to replace part of the 29th Infantry, which was ordered to Panama some time ago.

For the last two years only one battalion of infantry has been stationed at Governor's Island, but the present order, which instructs the 22d to proceed to Governor's Island "for stationing" is considered to mean that the entire regiment will be held there. In that case it will be necessary for part of the regiment to live out of barracks.

The two companies of coast artillery now at the island will be sent to Forts Greble and Hancock as soon as the infantry arrives. Colonel John C. F. Tillson commands the 22d.

Raiders' Crews Go To Georgia To-day

Guard at Philadelphia Yard Turns Back Many Who Seek to Bid Germans Goodbye

(From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, March 22.—It is expected that the officers and men aboard the German raiders at League Island will be started toward Georgia at daylight to-morrow. This was the time set when their departure was postponed on Wednesday.

Following the report from Washington that officers of the navy yard had been asked for explanations regarding an escape Monday night, the consoling on news has been absolute. Marines have even been forbidden to pass the time of day with the mounted police guard at the yard gate. Scores of Philadelphia friends of the Germans, who came to say farewell, were turned back.

Disloyal Teachers May Be Disciplined

(From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, March 22.—The Legislature was asked to-day to discipline New York City school teachers, who, it is stated, manifested a lack of patriotism in refusing to sign the loyalty pledges which are being circulated by the Mayor's Committee on National Defence.

Grace C. Strachan, who is organizing the Women Teachers' Loyalty League, and President William R. Wilcox, of the Board of Education, conferred with Senator Elton R. Brown and other legislative leaders on the subject, and a bill probably will be introduced requiring all public school teachers to be citizens of the United States.

"I have been informed," said Miss Strachan, "that some of the men teachers in the Dewitt Clinton High School have failed to sign the loyalty petition. Some gave as a reason that their loyalty should not be questioned, some that the Board of Education has no right to make any such demand, and others gave other reasons."

Miss Strachan said she knew that some New York school teachers were not citizens.

New York Yachtsmen Study U-Boat Chasing

Fifty-one members of the Seawhaka Corinthian Yacht Club are studying submarine catching under the instruction of officers of the United States navy. The class meets twice a week in the room of the United States Association. It is hoped that within the next few days its enrolment may be increased to 200.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was responsible for the suggestion which caused the class to be formed. The committee in charge of the enterprise includes Arthur C. James, W. Butler Duncan, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., Vincent Astor, William Greenough and Junius Morgan.

Eastern States Quickly Shaping Plans of Defence

New Hampshire Sets Aside \$500,000—Vermont and Maine Act

Boston, March 22.—New England's mobilization for preparedness proceeded rapidly to-day. New Hampshire appropriated \$500,000 for defence, and Maine and Vermont, through their Governors, appointed committees on public safety. The Legislature of New Hampshire and the Vermont House of Representatives endorsed universal military training. Governor Graham of the Green Mountain State announced that he would ask the legislature to vote a credit for defence.

Throughout the New England coast line the greatest activity was shown. So prompt has been the response to the call for recruits that the heads of official and civilian committees had their hands full in examining, enrolling and assigning those who could be of service. Men, women, Boy Scouts and girls made up the volunteers.

In Boston preparedness campaigns were particularly busy. An armed boat patrol, manned from the crews of the ships at the navy yard, is to be established to patrol Boston Harbor and the waterfront of the navy yard from sunset to sunrise. All craft found in these waters will be subject to inspection. Guards at the navy yard were given rifles, in addition to their pistols.

Another call for aviators was made, and five new units of coast defence reserve men from Tufts College were added to the force already being trained. A large group of telephone girls offered their services without pay for evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. A unit of thirty experienced wireless operators, men and women, already had been enrolled in the coast defence reserve corps.

The latest Harvard unit to enroll in the naval coast defence reserve is headed by John Parkinson, Jr., a former football star and one of the quarterdeck men of the cup trial boat Resolute.

Bluejackets from the battleships Georgia, Virginia and Nebraska brought 250 applicants into the line as a result of their day's work at recruiting. Enrolling officers are anxious to obtain more men holding masters' engineers' or pilots' certificates.

To-night a big preparedness meeting was held at the Boston City Building.

German Agents Busy In Connecticut

Hartford, March 22.—Governor Holcomb to-night amplified his statement made yesterday to the effect that men hostile to this country were engaged in military drilling nightly in Connecticut.

"I believe it to be a fact," said the Governor, "that here in Hartford and in other cities there is drilling going on by organizations of men born under foreign flags. Many of these drilling bodies are not Germans. That is not the point. The point is that German agents are working on their minds. I know it to be a fact that a Polish organization in a city not far from Hartford is already split because German agents have gone among the men and have told them that they ought never to resist Germany, because Germany has been a better friend to Poland than Russia. I have heard that similar arguments are being made to other organizations of foreign-born. This is an unhealthy, if not an actually perilous, state of affairs."

The Governor said he understood that some of the drilling organizations were in possession of arms.

"I don't believe there is going to be any serious trouble in Connecticut, and the reason I don't believe it is because I am going to be ready to meet it," he said.

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Berlin Has No Comment On Special Session Call

Berlin, March 22 (via London).—The news of the calling of a special session of Congress by President Wilson arrived here in the midst of such confusing reports concerning events in the United States that none of the Berlin papers is commenting on it.